

ملتان لاہور

PEOPLE: Remains in Prison

NEW YORK: Cloudy, occasional rain. High 57, low 41. Tomorrow's high 55, low 41. LONDON: Rain. High 48, low 38. Tomorrow's high 48, low 38. PARIS: Cloudy. High 50, low 38. Tomorrow's high 50, low 38. WEATHER PAGE 1

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1971

Established 1887



Nasser Soleiman Khalifa during interrogation concerning assassination of Jordan Premier says: "I'm proud . . . At last we did it."

Apartheid Assailed in 9 UN Votes

General Assembly Acts on S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 29 (UPI).—The UN General Assembly adopted by overwhelming majorities today nine resolutions aimed at curbing South Africa's policy of apartheid.

The resolutions ranged from the arms embargo against South Africa to a condemnation of the South African system of African homelands (bantustans) and a call for a ban on any sports events in which racially segregated South African teams participate.

The South African delegation voted against all the resolutions. In almost all the votes Portugal also cast a negative vote.

In one case, South Africa and Portugal were joined by four other delegations casting "no" votes and 23 delegations abstained on a resolution which, in effect, discourages any dialogue with South Africa.



Part of the multiple pile-up on the M-1 Highway yesterday near Luton, England.

8 Die, 50 Hurt on Fogbound U.K. Highway

LUTON, England, Nov. 29 (AP).—Eight persons were killed and 50 injured today in a pile-up of cars and trucks on a fog-bound highway north of London. Screams from the injured, trapped in the wreckage of 100 vehicles strewn over two miles of highway, guided rescuers to those still living.

Five children were among the injured. For six hours rescuers used jack handles and metal cutters to pry open wreckage and free the victims. Doctors gave pain-killing injections at the scene on the M-1 superhighway, 30 miles from London.

"There were dozens of people trapped in cars and trucks—with the rescue workers unable to reach them," an official said. One truck driver fainted when he saw the bodies. Another comforted a 9-year-old Karen Ward as her father died under the cab of his truck.

Yahya Urges UN To Put Observers In East Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—President Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan of Pakistan has proposed the stationing of United Nations observers on the East Pakistan side of the border with India, the Pakistan radio reported tonight in a broadcast monitored here.

President Yahya, in a message to UN Secretary-General U Thant yesterday, said the observers should report on violations of Pakistani territory.

On July 19, Secretary-General Thant proposed that representatives of the UN high commissioner for refugees be stationed on both sides of the border to assist and encourage the return from India of East Pakistan refugees.

The Pakistanis agreed to the proposal while India said that a handful of UN personnel along the 1,400-mile border with East Pakistan could not help solve the problem and would only detract public attention from the real issues.

In New Delhi today, Ambassador Kenneth Keating handed a message from President Nixon to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

No details were disclosed, but it was believed to call for immediate efforts to prevent escalation of the crisis.

Informal sources reported yesterday from San Clemente, Calif.,

● China criticizes India. Russia for border clashes. Story on Page 2.

India Asserts Border Fight Is in 3d Day

Puts Its Casualties at 15, Pakistan's at 80

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (NYT).—Indian officials said tonight that the border battle between India and Pakistan forces in the strategic Hill area inside East Pakistan had entered its third day and "is still going on." It is the longest reported clash in the current crisis.

At a briefing here tonight, an Indian spokesman said that Pakistani troops mounted a counter-attack yesterday on the Indian troops who took "defensive action" on Saturday. They entered East Pakistan to try to halt Pakistani shelling of the Indian border town of Bahujhat, not far from Hill.

At least 23 civilians were killed and 60 others seriously wounded by the shelling, according to Indian reports.

Casualties Steady

The Indian spokesman said that in the Hill battle, which is taking place about 185 miles north of Calcutta, the Pakistani casualty toll was 80 dead and wounded and the Indian toll 15. The Indians said that in a brief battle near Hill last week, the toll was about the same—80 Pakistani casualties and 20 Indian.

Hill, whose 30,000 inhabitants have reportedly fled to safer areas straddles the border; three quarters lie in India's West Bengal State, with one quarter in East Pakistan. Its strategic importance lies in the Hill railway.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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in Firm terrillas Killer Drank Tell's Blood

v. 29 (AP).—King named Ahmed and Washi Tell, the "killer" who was "after" a state.

King Hussein said he will continue policy against guerrillas by ap-Gen. Mohammed any as his chief personal security.

1970 Mr. Khalany Jordan's military was removed by concession to the ing attempts to is between the two

ree, broadcast by said Mr. Khalany Cairo this after- of a Jordanian tend the meeting rab Defense Coun- as killed in the al by four assau- hile attending the is, called to plan a against Israel, arrived at Arab arsons in Cairo to- reported. rters be-carried a King Hussein to int Anwar Sadat dan's appreciation vigorous denuncia- der.) 46, does not have that Mr. Tell had y and among the dents and beduin Page 2, Col. 7)

Says He Stands by Decision

ght Israel to Liberate Lands

Nov. 29 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said today did not go back on his decision to fight Israel in state occupied Arab lands.

He made the remark in a meeting with the Arab ion leaders, the first in a series aimed at "defining as of the next phase," Cairo radio said.

med Abdel Salam el-Zayyat, first secretary of the al Committee, quoted Mr. Sadat as saying: "There stive to the battle. This is our decision and there back on it, in order to liberate occupied lands and ce."

Review Urged

The resolution also called on the Security Council to "urgently" review the situation in South Africa and Southern Africa as a whole, and to adopt "effective measures against South Africa" including those under punitive provisions of the UN Charter.

China voted in favor of all the resolutions, as did the Soviet Union.

Britain, France, the United States—joined by Australia and Malawi—abstained from voting on the arms embargo measure in which the General Assembly declared that the Security Council arms ban against South Africa makes no distinction between arms for external defense and internal suppression and calls on all states to observe that embargo fully.

Britain, France and the United States also abstained on the resolution which would encourage punitive action by the Security Council against South Africa.

In another vote, the General Assembly gave Secretary-General U Thant a \$12,500 annual raise today and increased his pension almost 100 percent. The vote was 98-0, with eight abstentions.

The assembly action raised Mr. Thant's salary to \$62,500 and set his pension at half that or \$31,250 a year. Mr. Thant is scheduled to retire Dec. 31.

At Preliminary Meeting

U.S. Told to Devalue Dollar Or Rome 10 Talks Will Fail

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ROME, Nov. 29 (NYT).—There was no sign of a break today as the preliminary talks got under way to make another try at resolving the world's monetary crisis.

The United States was bluntly warned that if it was not prepared to modify its position, the high-level meetings under way here to deal with the crisis would end in failure, and business and market confidence would be further undermined.

The warning came as finance officials of ten major non-Communist industrial powers sought to lay some of the groundwork for a crucial meeting of the economic ministers of these countries tomorrow and Wednesday.

Today's session lasted for two and a half hours at the Corsini Palace.

European sources said later that the atmosphere was not good. According to these sources, Paul A. Volcker, the U.S. under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, restated the American position without any substantial change.

The Europeans reacted by de-

Will Meet Trudeau Next Month

Nixon to Start China Visit Feb. 21

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP).—President Nixon will begin his visit to China Feb. 21, more than a month after he completes his pre-summit consultations with allied leaders and three months before his scheduled journey to Moscow.

A one-sentence announcement issued simultaneously today at the White House and in Peking said only:

"The government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the United States of America have agreed that President Nixon's visit to China shall begin on Feb. 21, 1972."

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that the date was settled upon when Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, was in Peking last month.

"Arrangements are proceeding well," Mr. Ziegler said, promising to give additional details tomorrow.

The visit to Peking is described as a "working meeting" and it is expected to be relatively brief. The President will do some sight-seeing, but he is not expected to make stops in more than one other city, perhaps Shanghai.

More than 2,000 newsmen have applied to the White House to cover the presidential visit, but the Chinese are expected to put a limit of less than 10 percent of that figure.

Mr. Ziegler, after reading today's announcement, said that the meetings in Peking are being held "to seek normalization of relations" between the two countries and "to exchange views on questions of concern to the two sides."

NYSE Prices Continue to Rise

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued to rise sharply today on heavy trading. The Dow-Jones industrial average rose 13.14 points to close at 829.73. This indicator soared 17.95 points Friday. Volume today was 18.9 million shares, compared with 10.87 on the semi-holiday session Friday. Details on Page 5.

Senate Passes U.S. Pay Hike That Nixon Ordered Delayed

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP).—The Senate voted 76 to 1 today to force a 5.5 percent pay rise for federal civilian and military employees on Jan. 1 despite a presidential order deferring it for six months.

If the House concurs, the pay rise would increase the government's deficit for the current fiscal year by \$1 billion. The deficit already is projected at some \$26 billion.

When he announced his new economic program last summer, President Nixon ordered a delay until July 1 in paying a scheduled wage hike for federal employees that was aimed at bringing their pay up to scales equal to that of non-government workers doing similar work.

Today's Senate vote, which added the July 1 pay boost to the administration bill giving the President control over wages and prices for a further 17 months, would override the Nixon-ordered postponement.

Sponsoring the federal pay amendment were Sens. Gale W. McGee, (D., Wyo.), and Kilam Fong, R., Hawaii.

Under it, the 2.6 million Americans in uniform would get their third pay rise within a year. One raise came Jan. 1, and a second followed recently in a rider to the draft-extension legislation. That pay boost, which averaged 15 percent, was given mainly to lower-rank servicemen and nearly doubled the pay for a recruit. At \$24 billion, it was the largest military pay rise in U.S. history.

The military hike is automatic under federal law providing that servicemen's pay must go up whenever civilian employees' pay is increased.

Over half of the \$1 billion Jan. 1 increase would be paid to the military with the remainder going to the 1.5 million civilians working for the government (excluding those employed by the U.S. Postal Service, whose unions negotiate their pay hikes).

Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., was the only senator who voted "no," arguing that the Pay Board should have the same authority to control federal workers' pay as it has over other segments of the U.S. economy.

The overall legislation would extend until April 30, 1973, the President's power to control wages and prices.

Flies Them to Cuba

Mexico Frees 9 Regime Foes As Ransom for Kidnap Victim

By Marilee Simons

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29 (WP).—Bowing to demands by the kidnappers of a university rector, the Mexican government yesterday released nine political prisoners and flew them to Cuba. But late today, the whereabouts of Jaime Castrejon Diaz, abducted 10 days ago, was still unknown.

The nine prisoners, including one woman, flew in a military aircraft from Mexico City to Cuba yesterday as part of the agreement to obtain the release of Mr. Castrejon, rector of the State University of Guerrero.

Saturday, Mr. Castrejon's family, whose wealth has been estimated at over \$15 million, paid a ransom of 2.5 million pesos (\$800,000) to the kidnappers. Another demand of the kidnappers is that 15 political prisoners be brought to trial. It is not yet known whether they will be tried as demanded.

The kidnappers are believed to be a group of leftist guerrillas active in the mountains of Guerrero, near Acapulco, for the last three years under the leadership of a 38-year-old former school teacher, Genaro Vazquez Rojas.

Two communiques issued by the kidnappers were signed by the "Armed Committee of Liberation—Vicente Guerrero." Although Mr. Vazquez was not named, the

notes were dated "Jose Maria Morelos Revolutionary Encampment," which is believed to be the guerrilla base. (Guerrero and Morelos both fought for Mexican independence from Spain in the early 19th century.)

One of the communiques said Mr. Castrejon was "a well-known member of the pro-imperialist oligarchy which governs us." Mr. Castrejon owns the Coca-Cola bottling concession in the state of Guerrero.

The activities of the Vazquez group have generally been restricted to the state of Guerrero, where it has been responsible for the kidnapping or murder of several wealthy landowners accused of exploiting the impoverished peasants of the region.

However, in recent weeks, a group called the Movement for Revolutionary Action, which may be the urban arm of the Vazquez group, has been blamed for a series of robberies and bank assaults.

The Mexican government, which has always prided itself on being a "revolutionary" regime, has been reluctant to admit the existence of a guerrilla movement in the country.

Nevertheless, there is now overwhelming evidence of growing activity on the extreme left. The government's willingness to exchange political prisoners for the rector is an indirect recognition of the guerrilla movement. This is the first time it has agreed to such an exchange.

French Invent Protest Picnic

PARIS, Nov. 29 (AP).—French customs inspectors at Orly Airport have invented the protest picnic.

To protest what they consider high prices at their centenn, the 450 customs men at Orly and the nearby Marais-la-Vie central market plan to stage a picnic at noon Wednesday in the central passenger waiting room at Orly.

The meal price the inspectors don't like is 5.67 francs.

Five of the prisoners released yesterday were close associates of Mr. Vazquez and have been in jail in the Guerrero state capital of Chilpancingo for only three months. One of the four prisoners freed from Mexico City's Lecumberri jail was Mario Mendez Rodriguez, who has been editing the leftist weekly Por Que? from his cell for the past two years. The magazine ran a series of interviews with Mr. Vazquez in August. The woman released yesterday is Mrs. Vazquez's sister-in-law.

an Talks Seek to Avert Wider Strike

29 (UPI).—Union leaders met today to discuss attempts to avert a shutdown of Germany's vital export

headed by Otto von Guericke, union president van Huellen, chairman, union leaders, plan to try to set a mediation panel. ed, 360,000 workers out of 544 plants Germany. The lockdown went into a bid to end a 10 workers in more s, a walkout that today.

any's 4.4 million were closely watch- management meet- wage negotiations ay in 18 other re- affecting more

than 23 million metalworkers either have broken down or were under arbitration.

In addition, lack of components because of the strike in Baden-Wuerttemberg was forcing car plants and machinery factories in other regions to close down. Among these were the Volks- wagen plants in six cities, which served notice that they would have to close down and lay off 150,000 workers "after the strike is ended by Friday."

Welcome Wilson's Proposals

Tories Endorse United Ireland Talks

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Nov. 29 (NYT).—The British government today welcomed proposals for talks that could lead to a united Ireland.

"We are perfectly prepared to enter into discussions," Reginald Maudling, the Home Secretary, told the House of Commons this afternoon.

The government's acceptance of the idea of such talks, as proposed last Thursday by former Prime Minister Harold Wilson, was a significant step forward in the delicate question of Irish unification. For years, the leaders of both major parties have maintained that the 50-year-old division of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland was not an issue in settling the bitter religious strife in Ulster.

Mr. Wilson, however, put forward a plan that could lead to a united Ireland—a plan that has been rejected by the Northern Ireland Protestant government and greeted warmly by many minority Catholic leaders.

Mr. Wilson's proposals start with the formation of a constitutional commission with representatives of the British, Ulster and Dublin governments. The commission would examine pro-

posals for a united Ireland, with safeguards for the Protestants in the North.

The Labor party leader suggested that a new constitution would come into effect 15 years from the date that agreement was reached among Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. During this time, Britain would continue to provide the security in Northern Ireland.

Although the Northern Ireland government views the plan with disdain, Mr. Wilson's proposals have evoked sharp interest because it was the first time that a major political leader had broached the question of Irish unification.

"It is now, as a result of this speech, politically respectable for British politicians to talk about a united Ireland," said John Hume, the former Londonderry schoolteacher who has emerged as the most influential Roman Catholic leader in Northern Ireland.

Today, Mr. Maudling—speaking for the British government—made it clear that momentum for Irish unification was growing.

With Prime Minister Edward Heath sitting nearby, Mr. Maudling said: "I would say it by agreement the North and South

should at some time decide to come together in a united Ireland, if that should be their wish, then not only would we not obstruct that solution but I am sure the whole British people would warmly welcome it."

Mr. Maudling was speaking in a debate on a Labor party motion that criticized "the failure of the government's present policies in Northern Ireland." It was defeated by a vote of 293 to 259. The motion had reflected the feelings of the left wing of the Labor party by criticizing intransigence without trial and "extraction of information from detainees by methods which must never be permitted in a civilized society."

Mr. Maudling today defended the government's policies in Northern Ireland, including the controversial internment measures to root out suspected terrorists. The internment policy, begun on Aug. 9 at the urging of the Ulster government, plunged Northern Ireland into the worst political crisis of its 50-year history. The tactic of internment without trial has also spurred charges of mistreatment of Catholic prisoners.

Wilson Talks in Boston

BOSTON, Nov. 29 (NYT).—Mr. Wilson reiterated his 15-year plan for the reunification of Ireland and urged the adoption of the proposals that would allow its entry as an independent republic into the Commonwealth.

Mr. Wilson arrived here yesterday from Canada to deliver the three annual W. L. Clayton lectures at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University.

Asked whether his program envisioned "freedom for Ireland," he said: "Read my program. I propose an Irish Republic with tough guarantees for the minorities of the North and total rule for the people of Ireland when they are unified. This would give Ireland the same status as India, Ireland, once united, would recognize the Queen as head of the Commonwealth—which would help to satisfy the people of the North who are loyal to Great Britain—but would involve no derogation of Irish sovereignty. India is totally self-ruling and Ireland would be also."

Spokesmen said that the men escaped with an unknown sum of money after putting the branch's telephone out of commission. No shots were fired.

Meanwhile, an International Red Cross report, issued today, cited overcrowding and poor sanitation facilities as the two main hardships encountered by men interned as suspected Irish Republican Army extremists.

"The lack of space and the total absence of physical or intellectual exercise break the strongest will," two Swiss representatives, who prepared the report, said.

In Londonderry, a bomb ignited a fire that badly damaged a Health Ministry office. Spokesmen said that three armed men placed the bomb and sprinkled the office with gasoline before fleeing.

Another fire, started by an incendiary device, damaged a customs post three miles away at Killybegs.

China Assails India, Russia For Warfare

New Delhi Officials Walk Out of Reception

PEKING, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—China strongly criticized India and the Soviet Union tonight over the fighting along the Indian-Pakistani border.

India's charge d'affaires, Brajesh Mishra, and its military attaché here left a reception after the attack in a speech by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

"In the past few days, because the Indian government, supported and encouraged by social imperialism, has been carrying out provocative activities and military provocations against East Pakistan, tension on the subcontinent has been aggravated," Mr. Li said.

He did not mention the Soviet Union by name, but "social imperialism" is a Chinese reference to the Soviet government.

The reception, in a Peking hotel, marked the 27th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, China's closest ally.

"We maintain that disputes between states should be settled by the two parties concerned through peaceful consultations and absolutely not by resorting to force. It is all the more impermissible for a country under any pretext to employ large numbers of armed troops to willfully cross its own border and invade and occupy another country's territory."

"In order to ease the present tension, we hold that serious consideration should be given to President Yahya Khan's reasonable proposal for the armed forces of India and Pakistan to withdraw respectively from the border and disengage."

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai was present during the speech and the walkout by the Indians. Diplomats from Hungary, West Germany, Bulgaria, Poland and Czechoslovakia earlier left the reception when Albanian Ambassador Khoriati Rado said U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism continued to act in collusion to divide the world into spheres of influence.

Diplomats of the Soviet Union, which has no relations with Albania, were not invited to the banquet.

U.S. Told to Devalue Dollar Or Rome 10 Talks Will Fail

(Continued from Page 1)

tribute to the adjustment by devaluing the dollar.

Tomorrow Mr. Connolly will be asked whether or not devaluation is in the cards. If the answer is no, the meeting is expected by European sources to break up without any significant progress.

The United States said initially that it wanted a \$13 billion swing. Mr. Volcker said today that the United States is still seeking the full adjustment for getting rid of its 10 percent surcharge, according to European sources.

Two international groups that watch monetary affairs closely—the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development—have said a swing of \$8 billion to \$9 billion should be adequate.

10 % Realignment

According to widely circulated monetary calculations an average 10 percent realignment between the value of other currencies and the dollar would produce the \$8-billion swing.

Realignment packages have been discussed since the crisis began last August that would provide for this 10 percent spread. But from the European and Japanese side, nothing is satisfactory unless the United States contributes by devaluing the dollar. This enables the upvaluations of other currencies to be smaller, a point of considerable political as well as economic significance for these countries.

But there is as yet no agreement either on the matter of a dollar devaluation or on the size of the swing that should be aimed at. And the other countries are still at odds over the precise relationship not only between their currencies and the dollar but also between their currencies and all the others.

Nixon Goes to China Feb. 21, 3 Months Before Moscow Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

and views of the allied leaders he meets.

"We want to be conscious of the vital concerns of our allies," he emphasized.

The official said that while there is an understanding "of our general purposes," there is "a degree of uncertainty as to what our moves mean." The President's purpose in meeting with the allied leaders is to relieve that uncertainty, he said.

The President requested the meetings with allied leaders in this country and at island retreats, because he did not want to embark upon a ceremonial tour of world capitals, the official said.

Mr. Nixon is fully prepared to discuss monetary and trade issues as well as his summit plans, but he does not expect the economic issues to be resolved at his talks.

"The monetary issues are technically very complex," the official said. "Of course, they'll come up, but I don't think we can come to a final resolution of

monetary issues in a series of bilateral meetings.

The President has scheduled separate meetings in December with French President Georges Pompidou, Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano, British Prime Minister Edward Heath, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. A final meeting will be held in January, with Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato.

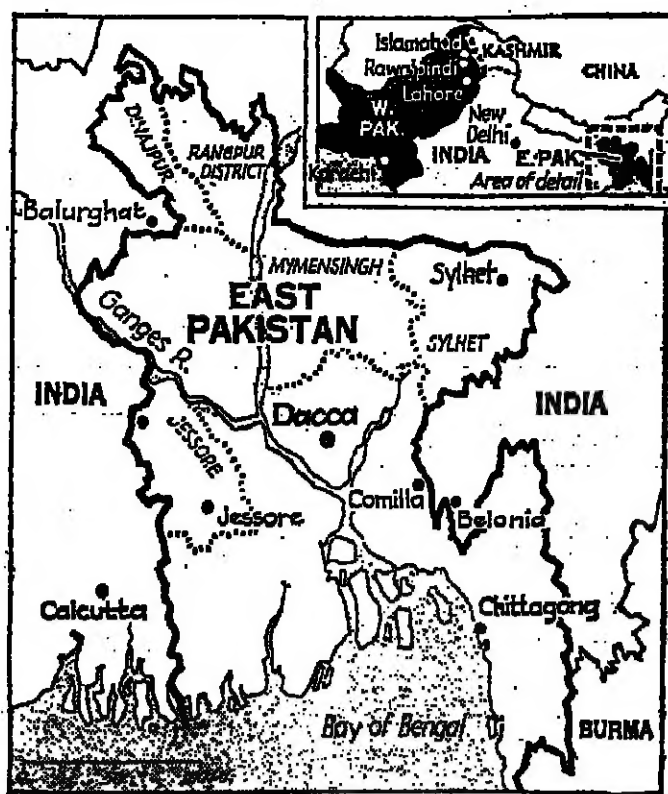
The State Department announced today that Secretary of State William P. Rogers will leave Washington Saturday for Iceland.

Mr. Rogers will stay in Reykjavik Saturday and Sunday. He will fly Sunday evening to Paris to meet with French government officials, including Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, and to participate in a meeting of American chiefs of diplomatic missions in Europe.

In between, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, Mr. Rogers will pay a morning-to-evening visit to Luxembourg, a member of the Atlantic alliance.

After returning to Paris Tuesday evening, Mr. Rogers will sit in at the conference of American ambassadors the following day and then attend the NATO ministerial council meeting in Brussels, Dec. 8-10.

He is scheduled to return to Washington Saturday, Dec. 11.



Where fighting continues in East Pakistan.

India Asserts Border Battle 'Is Still Going On' in 3d Day

(Continued from Page 1)

way depot, which is a few miles inside East Pakistan.

This is the main communications link between the northwest corner of East Pakistan and Jessore, a key Pakistani-held military base about 150 miles south.

The Jessore area has been under attack for several days by the Bengali insurgents who are fighting, with Indian support, for the independence of East Pakistan.

Supply Problem Possible

Should the Pakistanis lose the Hill railroad, their troops in the region would be unable to draw on Jessore for reinforcements and supplies. The entire northwest section, comprising Dinajpur and Rangpur districts, could then possibly fall.

These districts represent about a tenth of the area of East Pakistan, which perhaps explains why the Pakistanis are fighting so hard to hold the railroad.

The Indian spokesman said that the Pakistanis had lost another tank in the Balurghat-Hill fighting yesterday, bringing to 19 the number of Pakistani tanks the Indians say they have destroyed or captured in the three acknowledged "self-defense" intrusions into East Pakistan. The first occurred eight days ago at Boyra, about 80 miles northeast of Calcutta, and the two others have been in the Balurghat-Hill area.

Asked how many miles inside East Pakistan the latest clash was taking place, the Indian spokesman said, "Two or three miles."

On Sunday, in a speech in Calcutta, Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram said the troops now had permission to move as deep into East Pakistan as the range of the Pakistani artillery firing on them. This could be as deep as 15 to 20 miles, which would bring some of the key Pakistani strongholds within the reach of the Indians.

The briefing spokesman today elaborated on the conditions that warrant "self-defense" retaliation. Indian troops would cross the border, he said, "whenever the life or property of our citizens or troops is in danger or the integrity of our borders is threatened." He said the troops would stay inside Pakistan until the threat was removed.

Pakistan Admits Loss

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Nov. 29 (AP).—Pakistan admitted today the loss of the village of Jibannagar, a key point controlling a 165-square-mile triangle of land pointing into Indian West Bengal.

Jibannagar, five miles east of the Indian border, is the second village the Pakistanis have said

they have lost. A 22-mile road connects Jibannagar and the other fallen village, Chugachha, and cuts off the 165-square-mile area bulging into West Bengal.

The Pakistanis said they had killed 400 more Indians in continuing clashes.

Pakistan also ordered former air force personnel up to the age of 55 to report immediately for active duty.

The army and navy reserves have been recalled to duty since the declaration last Tuesday of a national emergency.

One of Assassins Boasts Of Drinking Tell's Blood

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

even if he had gone to Europe. I drank Tell's blood after he fell." This was confirmed by reports from witnesses. They said they saw one of the assassins bending over the dying premier's body and licking the blood pouring from the bullet wounds to the neck.

Prosecutor Hassan said the confessed assassins were being charged with "premeditated murder, possession of unlicensed arms and criminal complicity for murder."

The charges carry the death penalty under Egyptian law, but informed sources said the political nature of the crime and sympathy for the Palestine cause might prove to be extenuating circumstances.

The four men—Khalifa, Ziad Mahmoud Badran, 26; Ismail Ahmad Rabah, 37; and Ghorad Khalid Boghdady, 35—were taken from the Dokki police station to the Sheraton Hotel today to reconstruct the assassination.

When the men were captured they had four revolvers and one unused grenade in their possession. All carried Syrian passports. Khalifa admitted his was forged.

Khalifa said the direct reason Mr. Tell was slain by "The Hand of Black September"—a group within the Palestine guerrilla movement—was his alleged

Israelis Suspect Egyptians Were Behind Slaying

TEL AVIV, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Two morning newspapers said today that the murder of Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tell in Cairo could hamper Egypt's efforts to mobilize an Arab front for a new war against Israel.

Both Davar and Ha'aretz voiced suspicion that in some way the Egyptians were behind the assassination of Mr. Tell, considered by Israeli officials to be an even-handed diplomat with a "balanced attitude toward the Jewish state."

"It is to be assumed that the murder will have ramifications on the intra-Arab arena, particularly when Egypt is trying to mobilize all Arab support for a possible renewal of the war against Israel," Ha'aretz said. It added: "The murder will impair this mobilization."

According to Davar, "The circumstances of the murder are highly suspicious. . . . It is hard to assume this dramatic development will not leave a new sediment in intra-Arab relationships."

Egypt, along with Saudi Arabia, sponsored the Jordanian guerrilla reconciliation talks. Guerrilla leaders went to work immediately to soften the reaction in Cairo.

Zuhair Muhsein, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization's executive committee, said the assassination represented "fascist thinking and did not serve the cause of the Palestinians."

Spills in el-Fatah started developing after the 1970 civil war in Jordan. The "Black September" organization was formed to avenge Palestinian deaths in this war.

Dissent intensified after King Hussein's army drove the guerrillas from Jordan in July. A militant faction of el-Fatah was believed responsible for the hijackings of three Jordanian airliners in September as well as an attempt to plant a bomb aboard a Jordanian plane before it took off for Amman.

Leftist guerrilla groups, such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, whose hijacking of three airliners led to the Jordan civil war, criticized el-Fatah moderates for agreeing to enter into reconciliation talks with the Jordanians.

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Hussein Firm on Guerrillas; Tell Is Given Royal Funeral

(Continued from Page 1)

tribes. He has a reputation as a technical expert and will operate more within the king's shadow than did Mr. Tell, political sources said.

The announcement said he will also hold the defense minister's post, as did Mr. Tell. Mr. Lawzi served as finance minister under Mr. Tell. Transportation Minister Anis Moasher is to take over this job.

Mr. Lawzi, like Mr. Tell, is an East Bank Jordanian from Suweilah, a town three miles northeast of Amman.

Mr. Tell was buried in the royal cemetery after somber rites attended by 3,000 persons, many of them weeping openly. A special plane had brought his body back from Cairo.

A 21-gun salute was fired as his coffin was lowered into a grave beside King Hussein's grandfather, King Abdullah, who was assassinated in Jerusalem in 1951. Mr. Tell is the first commander to be buried in the cemetery.

King Hussein, dressed in a general's uniform with a black armband, had tears streaming down his cheeks as he offered condolences to Mr. Tell's widow, Sadia, and other black-garbed women of Mr. Tell's family, who stood 50 yards from the grave.

The hour-long funeral, in Basman Palace Mosque, had been attended by members of the royal family, government officials, military officers and diplomats. In keeping with Moslem tradition, no women were present.

Among the wreaths on the gun carriage which bore the body from the mosque to the cemetery were four from Egypt, including one from President Sadat, who had disapproved of Mr. Tell's appointment as premier because

of his tough stand against the Palestinian guerrillas.

While the funeral was in progress there were several demonstrations in downtown Amman in which wailing women pulled their hair in grief and men demanded that the government strike back at the guerrillas.

Informants said authorities had taken special precautions, including moving troops into Amman, to prevent the funeral from turning into an anti-Palestinian manifestation.

But Mr. Tell's death spells the end of efforts to reach a reconciliation between the guerrillas and Amman. Egypt and Saudi Arabia have been trying for the past two months to work one out, and their latest effort ended unsuccessfully Friday.

The official newspaper Al Rai (Opinion) warned Palestinian guerrillas today that Jordan will "reach out after them, and you will not be protected by millions of dollars worth of precautions and underground tunnels."

Its editorial was interpreted as a threat by Jordan to the guerrillas that it may carry out attacks against them in Arab capitals such as Beirut and Damascus, where the guerrillas maintain bases and offices.

Pope's Condolences

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 29 (AP).—Pope Paul VI, in a message to King Hussein, today deplored the assassination of Mr. Tell.

"With deep sadness we have learned of the tragic death of your premier," the Pope said in a telegram. "We wish to assure Your Majesty and the people of Jordan that we deplore this act of violence, and we join you in your hour of sorrowful mourning."

The Pope has often sought to exert a peacemaking influence in the Middle East.

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'They Believe Only in Fire and Destruction'

CAIRO, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—Jordanian Premier Wasfi Tell denounced his assassins as he lay dying in the entrance of the Sheraton Hotel here yesterday afternoon, saying, "Murderers. . . . They believe only in fire and destruction."

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sein Firm Is Given orkers on Jobs Ports

negotiations
 resumed

Nov. 29 (AP)—
 court order,
men at Amer-
 Gulf Coast ports
 ct today for the
 Oct. 1.

said one long-
 se vanguard of 80
 sian's West Side
 orted to unload
 e ships. The port
 18,000 longshore-
 d not worked for

about 400 of 2,000
 e given work
 o prepare vessels
 ding.

is, a major Gulf
 rt, longshoremen
 eam back to their
 rn to work began
 rday.

were reported
 b in ports from
 se to Houston,
 some harbors had
 us no immediate

tion Roads, Va.,
 a ports were re-
 nanced.
 leason, president
 AP-CIO Internat-
 n's Association
 is in contact with
 the chief federal
 hat no new talks
 d yet with ship-
 negotiations were
 Tuesday in Miami,
 e in 11 cities iss-
 upatory back-to-
 day and Saturday
 p in the govern-
 obtain an 80-day
 ad.

hich involved up-
 rement, was called
 an negotiations for
 in the port of New
 n over the issue
 d annual wage.

00 Volkswagens Stranded
 d Ships by U.S. Dock Strike

Nov. 29—An estimated 100,000 Volkswagens are
 ard ships thanks to the East Coast dock strike in
 States, a company spokesman said today.

apay is running out of ships. The last one available
 is week, he said after the company notified its
 t the dock strike may result in short-time work in
 is not lifted and the log-jam cleared before then.

00 Volkswagen workers could be affected. The
 s issued before receipt here of the news that the
 east longshoremen had gone back to work today,
 injunctive against the strike.

wagen of every three produced goes to the U.S.
 ere has been a slight slackening of demand in
 us but Volkswagen maintains that demand is still

1 Ends Talks in Moscow;
 es Snag Still Unsolved

By Theodore Shabad

Nov. 29 (NYT)—
 er Walter Scheel
 ay ended high-
 s here today with
 a procedural im-
 s arisen over the
 the Berlin accords
 s of the Moscow-
 1970.

e reviewed his talks
 enue after meet-
 in both Leonid I.
 Soviet Communist
 nd Premier Alexei

discussions with
 in addition to his
 Soviet counterpart,
 nyko, reflected the
 ch Moscow now
 nment of Chancel-
 the two opposing
 g the continuing
 the Berlin issue,
 nister said the
 ent still expected
 lements of the Be-
 re it would begin
 to ratification
 of which opened
 the present nego-
 the Soviet Union
 many.

Mr. Scheel, the
 ip insisted on the

simultaneous entry into force of
 both the Berlin accord and the
 Moscow treaty.

The West German official said
 the procedural question had to
 be resolved by the Big Four—the
 Soviet Union, the United States,
 Britain and France—which reached
 agreement earlier this year
 on the terms of a Berlin accord.



South Vietnamese troops looking for enemy in brush around Highway 7 in Cambodia.

33 U.S. Soldiers Are Missing On Da Nang Helicopter Trip

SAIGON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—The
 U.S. command said today that
 33 American soldiers were missing
 aboard an Army CH-47 helicopter
 along the upper coast of South
 Vietnam and that an air and sea
 search had failed to find any
 trace of the craft.

The search for the copter, be-
 lieved to have gone down at sea
 yesterday on a 40-mile flight from
 Da Nang to the headquarters of
 the 101st Airborne Division at
 Phu Bai, was being led by a

destroyer and included dozens of
 helicopters and planes.

U.S. spokesmen also reported
 that an A-37 jet was shot down
 in Cambodia today and that its
 pilot was wounded. Four other
 helicopters have been lost in In-
 do-China in the last four days, the
 spokesmen said, putting the toll
 at 36 missing, three dead and
 seven injured aboard the six
 aircraft.

The GIs aboard the CH-47 heli-
 copter came from a division that
 is being withdrawn from South
 Vietnam.

U.S. troop strength in South
 Vietnam fell by 2,600 men last
 week to 124,000, the lowest figure
 since November, 1965, when there
 were 169,600 GIs here, the U.S.
 command said today.

Continuing withdrawals under
 President Nixon's plan to reach
 a troop level of 130,000 men by
 Jan. 31 will push the number of
 GIs down near 130,000 by Christ-
 mas, spokesmen added.

South Vietnamese paratroopers
 launched an offensive in the
 northeastern edge of the Bolo-
 vana Plateau, cutting North Viet-
 nam's supply lines and relieving
 enemy pressure on government
 positions at Pakong and Sara-
 vane, 200 miles southeast of Vi-
 etnam, a Defense Ministry spokes-
 man said in the Laos capital to-
 day.

Gen. Thongphan Knocky said
 government troops had recaptured
 the road junction of Thakong and
 that the fighting had been very
 sharp, with 17 government sol-
 diers killed and 60 wounded. The
 enemy left 50 of their dead on
 the battlefield, he said.

The general also asserted that
 the North Vietnamese regiment
 engaged in the fighting had been
 virtually put out of action. He
 said most of the casualties had
 been inflicted by heavy U.S. and
 Laotian air strikes before the
 ground assault.

Laos Fears Attack
 VIENTIANE, Nov. 29 (Reuters).
 —Laotian Premier Souvanna
 Phouma warned today that his
 government was expecting a large-
 scale offensive by the North Viet-
 namese.

In an interview, Prince Sou-
 vanna said: "It seems that the
 enemy's effort is directed now
 against the Plain des Jarres,
 where their reinforcements have
 arrived, and where we have de-
 tected the presence of heavy
 tanks."

Government sources said early
 last week that there were about
 5,000 North Vietnamese north
 and northeast of the Plain des Jarres
 in north-central Laos.

Two Women Kill
 Chinese Publisher
 At Saigon Home

SAIGON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Two
 young women who the police said
 belonged to a Chinese Communist
 organization shot and killed a
 leading Chinese newspaper pub-
 lisher at his home in Saigon
 today. Both women escaped.

Quach Phat, 57, who was shot
 dead as he was leaving for his
 office, was publisher of Thanh
 Cong and Tan Sanh, two of the
 largest Chinese newspapers in
 Saigon.

Mr. Phat was described as a
 Chinese Nationalist and a sup-
 porter of President Nguyen Van
 Thieu's government.

U.S. Navy's Commandos Quitting War

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Nov. 29 (NYT)—The
 last members of a special group
 of U.S. Navy commandos, whose
 secret intelligence operations in
 the Mekong Delta have included
 kidnappings of suspected Viet
 Cong agents and many unreport-
 ed clashes with guerrillas, are
 being pulled out of Vietnam.

The official reason for the pre-
 sence in Vietnam of the com-
 mandos, called SEALs—an acro-
 nym for sea, air, land—has been
 "intelligence collection." But, ac-
 cording to sources closely con-
 nected with the program, the most
 important reason for their re-
 maining over the last few months
 was their role as a contingency
 force for rescuing American
 prisoners of war, an operation
 with the code name Bright
 Light.

"The combat role of the SEALs
 has ended," the Navy commander
 in Saigon, Rear Adm. Robert S.
 Sakert, said in a recent inter-
 view. Other military sources con-
 firmed that most of the 30 or so
 men left would be pulled out
 early next month.

SEAL combat operations in the
 placid, supposedly pacified Me-
 kong Delta ended last month.
 SEAL officers say they were stop-
 ped because of the political sen-
 sitivity of the Navy Command
 here and because some members
 of the commando teams in the
 field have become afraid that
 their activities might bring down
 on them the kind of prosecution
 that convicted Lt. William L.
 Calley Jr. in the massacre of
 civilians at My Lai.

The SEALs have never found
 any American prisoners of war,
 but they liberated 46 South Viet-
 namese soldiers in raids on enemy
 base camps in the delta swamps
 last year.

The commando teams can op-
 erate from high-speed river boats,
 from helicopters, by parachute,
 or by swimming under water.
 They are all volunteers.

The first SEAL teams came to
 Vietnam in 1968, and at the
 height of American participation
 in the war there were 150 of them
 here.

In the delta last year, the
 SEALs, brought in by helicopter,
 killed 50 of the enemy in en-
 counters that were never men-
 tioned by the U.S. command in
 Saigon. Last July, in one four-
 hour exchange of fire, 30 Viet
 Cong were killed by a combina-
 tion of SEAL machine-gun bul-
 lets and air strikes from Navy
 helicopter gunships operating
 with the commandos.

The commandos asked a re-
 porter not to identify the province
 where these operations had taken
 place for fear that they would
 be punished for talking to the
 press. The province has been
 rated 98 percent pacified.

Nixon Threat to Veto Senate Tax-Cut Bill

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP).
 —President Nixon warned Con-
 gress today that he would veto
 the pending tax bill if it is sent
 to him with "budget-busting"
 Senate amendments or the cam-
 paign financing provision.

White House press secretary
 Ron Ziegler, who used the "bud-
 get-busting" phrase, said that Mr.
 Nixon reached his decision in a
 three-hour meeting with his con-
 gressional liaison staff.

Clark MacGregor, the Presi-
 dent's chief liaison officer with
 Congress, said that the Senate
 version of the tax measure con-
 tains "fatal flaws."

Both Mr. Ziegler and Mr. Mac-
 Gregor emphasized that the Presi-
 dent very much wanted his tax-
 cutting proposals approved this
 year to stimulate the economy
 and help alleviate unemployment.

Big Budget Deficit
 Mr. MacGregor said that the
 Senate bill would result in ad-
 ditional budget deficits over the
 next three years totaling \$13 bil-
 lion more than the President
 proposed.

On Capitol Hill, House and
 Senate conferees met to consider
 differences between the House
 measure, which Mr. Nixon gen-
 erally supports, and the Senate
 bill.

Democratic leaders declared
 that they would not be "coerced"
 by the President's threat of a
 veto. Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark.,
 chairman of the House Ways and
 Means Committee, termed the
 President's statement a "polite"
 way to put pressure on Congress,
 but Rep. Mills said: "It doesn't
 work on me."

Rep. Mills, who heads the tax
 conferees, said that he would
 work toward a bill resembling the
 House version, indicating his

feeling that a veto-proof measure
 would emerge from the consul-
 tations.

Campaign Financing
 Democrats, led by Sen. John
 Pastore of Rhode Island, won
 approval against strong Republi-
 can opposition of an amend-
 ment to the tax bill that would
 allow each individual taxpayer
 to allocate \$1 of his tax money
 to the party of his choice for
 presidential campaign expenses.

Mr. MacGregor said that ad-
 ditional tax relief the Senate
 voted "destroyed the budget bal-
 ance" and would produce "added
 deficits" during the next three
 fiscal years.

He also called the tax check-
 off system for financing presi-
 dential elections "fundamentally
 unwise."

Declaring that such a system
 would "produce a proliferation of
 political parties," Mr. MacGregor
 said that there would be a serious
 risk that a future president
 "would enjoy a popular mandate
 insufficient to govern effectively."

"These Senate amendments
 were adopted without thoughtful
 committee consideration, without
 public understanding and with-
 out responsible deliberation," Mr.
 MacGregor said. He called the
 additional tax cuts in the Sen-
 ate bill "highly inflationary."

5 Amendments Cited
 Mr. MacGregor listed five tax-
 reducing amendments tacked on

to the administration. Congressio-
 nal sources said that some of these
 were almost certain to be knock-
 ed out by the conference com-
 mittee. But they expressed doubt
 that the conferees would take out
 the administration-opposed cam-
 paign financing provision.

Mr. MacGregor concentrated
 his fire on an amendment grant-
 ing tax relief for parents of col-
 lege students that would cost the
 government \$2.4 billion annually.

He also said the Senate decision
 to increase personal deductions
 from \$750 to \$800 would cost the
 Treasury \$2 billion annually.

Mr. MacGregor said that, ac-
 cording to Treasury estimates, the
 Senate bill would grant tax cuts
 during the next three years of
 roughly \$40 billion, whereas the
 President recommended tax relief
 of approximately \$27 billion.

WHILE IN HOLLAND
 MEET THE VAN MOPPES
 WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND
 POLISHING FACTORY
 FREE FOR VISITORS
 A. van MOPPES & SON
 2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
 AMSTERDAM
 SINCE 1823
 ALSO: MANUFACTURERS OF
 OWN DESIGNED JEWELS
 TAX FREE SHOPPING
 FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

the spell of youth
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 PARIS

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 in your life...

INTERNATIONAL APPEAL IS one reason
 Jack Daniel's is uniquely different from other
 American whiskeys.

Even in Scotland, drinkers find our product
 uncommonly smooth. And
 you'll be equally pleased, we
 believe, the first time you try
 it. You can obtain Jack Daniel's
 at duty-free shops throughout
 Europe. Or, if you prefer
 sampling just a sip or two,
 stop by your favorite
 restaurant, bar or hotel.

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Only American Express offers you the "Sign & Fly" service. This allows you to sign your name for tickets on any major airline or air taxi service at airline offices or their appointed travel agents. And you can ask to be billed for tickets over 3, 6, 9 or 12 months, for only a small service charge.

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The American Express Card is of especial benefit to you moving around Europe. It enables you to pay bills in all currencies, and then be billed in dollars—or the currency of your choice.

countries throughout the world, through just one telephone call. You can also reserve a car as well.

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In emergencies you can use your Card to cash a personal cheque for up to \$250 in travellers cheques and \$50 in cash at American Express offices. There are over 900 American Express and American Express Representative offices at your service throughout the world.

Safer than cash
Your American Express Card is safer than cash. If you lose it, you are indemnified against fraudulent charges the moment you notify your nearest American Express office. Even if you do not discover your loss immediately, your maximum liability for dishonest use is \$50. Only American Express gives this protection free.

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Previous Address (if less than three years at present address) _____

Employer's Name and Address _____ Phone No. _____

Nature of Business _____

Position _____ Years with Employer _____

Previous Employer's Name and Address (if less than three years with present employer) _____

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Annual Salary: \$5,000-\$7,500 ☐ \$7,500-\$10,000 ☐ \$10,000-\$12,500 ☐ Over \$12,500 ☐

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X Signature _____ Date _____

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POST THIS APPLICATION TO:
American Express, Membership Secretary, P.O. Box 200,
Haywards Heath, Sussex, England

New Cabinet Approved in East Germany

2 Deputy Premiers Resign; One Replaced

BERLIN, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—East German Premier Willi Stoph today presented a new 38-member government to the Volkskammer, which approved it unanimously.

Alexander Abusch, 69, and Max Seifert, 58, both stepped down as deputy premier at their own request, for health reasons.

The list of 10 deputy premiers presented to and approved by the 500-member Volkskammer (parliament) contained one replacement, Rudolph Schulze, 52, formerly minister for posts and communications and commerce. No replacement was named for the second deputy premier who resigned.

Erich Haase, minister of material supplies in the previous government, and Fritz Scharfstein, minister for district and local councils, were relieved of their posts to be transferred to "other important functions."

Mr. Stoph presented his new government in an address opening the Volkskammer's second session since it was elected at a single-list poll last Nov. 14.

Five-Year Plan
Stoph told the assembly that the five-year economic plan for 1971-1975 and the economic plan for next year would shortly be presented to the Volkskammer for discussion.

He also called for "moral and material incentives" to be created in order to direct the initiative of enterprises toward producing goods required by the population, the economy and the state.

Thinking and action oriented just to profit for the enterprise went against insuring planned supplies and contradicted the Socialist economy, he added.

This remark was seen by some observers as a refutation of economic reforms favored by former Communist party leader Walter Ulbricht.

On agriculture, Mr. Stoph said bad weather this year had made it again impossible to avoid considerable shortfall in the harvest.

There had been no other solution to this problem but to make a wide series of imports of agricultural products, especially animal feedstuffs.

Greece to Cut Income Taxes in 1972 Budget

ATHENS, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—Greek Finance Minister Ioannis Koulis said today that the government would reduce the scale of income taxes and impose no new taxes in the 1972 budget.

The minister said this would result in almost a \$40-million loss in the budget but would be more than balanced by an expected increase in domestic spending.

Former Deputy Freed
ATHENS, Nov. 29 (AP).—A former leftist deputy and newspaper executive, Fotis Paraskevopoulos, who had been held without charge since the 1967 army coup, was unexpectedly freed from an island prison camp yesterday, reliable sources said.

Mr. Paraskevopoulos was a member of the United Democratic Left party and the director of the Athens newspaper Avgli when the military seized power and suspended parliamentary rule.

Bonn and Algiers To Resume Ties

ALGERS, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—West Germany and Algeria are to resume diplomatic relations, possibly before Christmas, diplomatic sources said here today.

They said there is no obstacle on the Algerian side to a renewal of relations, broken off by Algeria and other Arab countries in 1968 when Bonn recognized Israel.

The West German government, they added, decided last Wednesday to resume relations. Arab governments were willing to do so without waiting for a joint Arab decision, the sources said, contract that guarantees them.

Italy Keeps Lead In Bridge Tourney

ATHENS, Nov. 29 (NYT).—The players in the European bridge championship enjoyed a rest day here today, with Italy holding a commanding lead in the open series and Great Britain its only serious challenger. In the 13th round last night Italy beat Netherlands 17-3, while the British could only manage 15-5 against Germany.

The standings were: 1st, Italy, 224; 2nd, Great Britain, 204; 3rd, Denmark, 164; 4th, Portugal, 146; 5th, Switzerland, 130.

In the women's championship the leaders were: 1st, Italy, 142; 2nd, France, 124; 3rd, Netherlands, 122.

—ALAN TRUSCOTT.

Schmidt in Canberra

CANBERRA, Nov. 29 (UPI).—West German Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt arrived today for two days of talks with the Australian government about the problems of Germany and Eastern Europe.



EEC TROUBLE—Employees of the Common Market on strike yesterday in Brussels.

Vital to Entry of 4 Countries

EEC Ministers Seek Fishing Rights Accord

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29 (WP).—European foreign ministers met here today in an attempt to solve the last major issue in the negotiations to enlarge the Common Market—how to open up national fishing limits to other member nations.

Belgian police were out in force as striking Common Market civil servants—or "Eurocrats" as they are popularly termed—picketed the Common Market headquarters. The strike represents another possible barrier to the signing of the treaty admitting Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway to the six-nation Common Market before Christmas.

For psychological, political and practical reasons, Britain wants to sign the treaty of accession before Christmas so that Parliament can start debating the complex legislation early in the new year. Lawyers and translators are working day and night to meet the deadline.

The striking Eurocrats are demanding an 11 percent pay rise. They voted today, 427 to 37, to extend their strike until 8:30 a.m. Friday.

Late-Night Meeting
Meanwhile, the 10 foreign ministers involved in the talks here were preparing for a late-night session in their negotiation of fishing rights.

Although not crucial in economic terms, the issue of access to national fishing zones is a highly sensitive political issue in all four countries seeking admission. A satisfactory solution

is needed to insure parliamentary ratification of Common Market entry in the four countries.

Norway's entry stands or falls on whether the Oslo government can show that it has effectively protected fishermen's interests.

The problem centers on the Common Market's own rule that lays down the principle of common access to national territorial waters for the fleets of other member nations. The four ap-

pliant countries want to maintain existing jurisdiction that essentially reserves the 12-mile belt around their coasts to their own fishermen.

There is, of course, room for compromise. But Oslo is concerned about strong public and parliamentary opposition to entry into the Common Market.

The foreign ministers were expected to reach a final agreement tonight.

Obituaries

W. Indies' Sir Grantley Adams Ex-Premier of Federation

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Nov. 29 (WP).—Sir Grantley Adams, 73, former prime minister of the defunct West Indies Federation and the first prime minister of Barbados, died yesterday.

Founder of the Barbados Labor party the Oxford-educated Sir Grantley served as Barbados's premier from 1954 to 1958.

From 1958 to 1962, he was prime minister of the federation, which was composed of 10 British colonies, with a population of 3,115,000. It was dissolved in 1962 after Jamaica was allowed to secede and promised independence by Britain.

At the time, Sir Grantley is believed to have been the federation's "most powerful and influential" member.

In 1961, he had also expressed strong opposition to British proposals to stop the annual immigration of 50,000 West Indians to Britain.

Responsibilities of Nationhood
He said the federation needed time to deal with the responsibilities of nationhood "without having to suffer the indignity of having a door that has traditionally and generously been kept open now slammed in our faces."

Of African descent, like about 90 percent of the 300,000 residents of 16-square-mile Barbados, Sir Grantley won a scholarship in classics and studied at Oxford, where he earned a law degree.

A power in the political life of his densely populated island since 1934 when he won a seat in the assembly, he subsequently became leader of the House as the island moved toward self-government.

With his wife, a school official, he was credited with spearheading efforts that reduced illiteracy among Barbados residents to about 3 percent, despite the island's poverty.

He was a labor union leader, a member of the council of the University College of the West Indies, and a strong proponent of birth control measures.

Manuel Tello
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29 (AP).—Manuel Tello, 73, former Mexican foreign minister, died Saturday.

He was named foreign minister in 1951. Two years later, he became minister of the interior.

Swiss Parliament Welcomes Women

BERN, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—The first women deputies in the history of Switzerland took their seats in parliament here today. They were greeted with flowers and compliments by their male colleagues.

Ten women were elected to the National Council (lower house) and one woman to the Council of States (upper house) in general elections last month.

The number of women deputies is expected to rise to 12 in the next few days with the recent election of a former Protestant clergywoman, 28-year-old Anna Sahlfeldinger from the canton of St. Gallen.

The Swiss Constitution forbids members of the clergy to be elected to the lower house, but she has said that she will renounce her orders.

Cuba-Spain Trade Talks
MADRID, Nov. 29 (UPI).—A Cuban trade mission arrived today to continue trade talks which were broken off in August when Spain and Cuba failed to agree on payment of an estimated \$200 million Cuban debt.

came ambassador to the United States.

In 1958, Mr. Tello returned to the Foreign Ministry in the cabinet of President Lopez Mateo. At the end of that six-year term he became a senator.

Tom Murray
WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP).—Former Rep. Tom Murray, a Tennessee Democrat who served 24 years in the House and was the chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, died yesterday in Jackson, Tenn., after a long illness.

A lawyer and former post office employee, he served in the House from 1943 to 1967. Rep. R. Blanton defeated Mr. Murray in the 1968 Democratic primary for the seat from west Tennessee, 7th district, which Rep. Blanton now holds.

Iwa K. K. Sumantiri
DJAKARTA, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—Iwa Kusu Kusuma Sumantiri, 72, Indonesia's defense minister under the late President Sukarno, died here Saturday.

Mr. Iwa was a close friend of the present foreign minister Adam Malik, with whom he served as the leftist Marxist (proletarian) party.

New Moslem Elite Reported Restive in 5 Soviet States

PARIS, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—Moslem nationalism is spreading in five Soviet republics in Central Asia and could threaten the ties between the Slav and Moslem communities, according to a study in France's national defense monthly review.

Lt. Col. Jean Frautois, writing in the current issue of the Revue de Defense Nationale, said Moslem intelligentsia is claiming political leadership in the Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadzhik, Kazakh and Kirghiz republics of Central Asia.

The Soviet regime has eliminated the traditional bourgeois elite but has developed new Moslem elites who are likely to prove political and social unrest in coming years, he said.

Citing Soviet documents, a colonel said the Moslems are in open competition with the Slav comrades, who hold all the posts and are better paid.

"Young Moslem leaders are pressing for a greater share in the political and economic life of the Central Asian republics," added. "There appears to be a desire to escape from this trend, which can have important repercussions both in the Soviet Union and the neighboring Moslem countries."

W. Virginian Guilty Of Hijacking Airlines

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 29 (UPI).—Glen Elmo Riggs, 58, unemployed West Virginia miner, was convicted today in U.S. District Court of the June hijacking on a United Air Lines plane.

The airliner, on a flight from Charleston, W.Va., to New York, landed at Dulles International Airport near Washington for refueling. Riggs was overpowered and taken into custody by FBI agents there.

Riggs faces a minimum of years in prison and a maximum of life. The will be sentenced Jan. 2.

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DOG DAYS—Balder, 3-year-old prize basset hound from Copenhagen, is not very happy these days, and for good reason. One morning as he was going downstairs he tripped over his own ears and rolled all the way to the bottom, breaking his left foreleg. As nature made him knock-kneed, too, plaster cast cannot be used. So, much to his discomfort, he must now wear a special elastic dressing. The above picture clearly shows how he feels about the situation.

Ruling Party's Bordaberry Leading in Uruguay Election

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—Juan Maria Bordaberry appeared to be heading for the Uruguayan presidency today as his anti-Communist Colorado party maintained a small but apparently firm lead over its traditional rival, the Blanco party. With 70 percent of the votes



French Woman Kidnapped, Then Freed in Uruguay
Michele Ray after release by Viet Cong.

French Woman Kidnapped, Then Freed in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—French woman journalist Michele Ray was kidnapped by leftist guerrillas here today but released after a few hours, police sources said. There was no immediate official confirmation of her release and no word on the motive for the kidnapping.

Doctors Widen Strike in Israel To Fight Zealots

HADERA, Israel, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Doctors at Hillel Joffe Hospital began a 24-hour strike today in the continuing national medical protest against the harassment of pathologists by religious zealots. For the first time, the doctors had the public support of Premier Golda Meir, who yesterday denounced "terrorism" against pathologists and vowed all the necessary steps "to uproot this phenomenon."

Rescuers Free Six Held Hostage in Prison

RAIFORD, Fla., Nov. 29 (AP).—Six prisoners with homemade knives held four Raiford State Prison guards hostage for three hours yesterday before other guards broke through a door and captured the inmates, officials said. No one was injured. The guards were taken hostage by the six after they failed in an attempt to flee the maximum-security prison. The rescuing force carried no firearms, spokesmen said.

Woman 'Chantist Killed

DUBLIN, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Pauline Dupré, 24, a French parachutist, was killed near here yesterday when her parachute opened late in a jump exhibition sponsored by the Irish Parachute Club.

Briton Lays Air Hijackings To Cuban-Based Conspiracy

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP).—A British aviation expert today blamed the upsurge in airline hijackings on a Cuban-based Communist conspiracy. John Massfield, chairman of the government board which controls major British airports, told an international conference on airport security that Havana in 1966 organized a school for hijackers.

\$200,000 Hijacker May Have Sent 'Thank You' Note

RENO, Nev., Nov. 29 (AP).—A letter signed by "D.S. Cooper"—the name reportedly used by a hijacker who got \$200,000 and then parachuted from a jet airliner between Seattle and Reno last week—was received by the Reno Evening Gazette today. The note, with printed words pasted to paper, was turned over to the FBI office here.

Flu Epidemic Claims 180 Lives in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Nov. 29 (UPI).—An influenza epidemic has killed 180 Budapest residents, medical authorities said yesterday. They said that the flu, which has affected two million persons, has passed its peak in Hungary. It was still severe in the west of the country, and Austrian authorities warned that the epidemic would cross into Austria from Hungary.

Paris Drops Police Official In Drug Case

PARIS, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Max Fernet, France's ranking police officer and the policeman in charge of the investigation of the Delouette drug-spy case, will retire in two weeks, it was announced today.

Mayor of Rome's Port Is Arrested For Failing to Halt Pollution of Sea

CIVITAVECCHIA, Italy, Nov. 29 (AP).—The mayor of Rome's port city was arrested today for failing to fight sea pollution. Mayor Pietro Guglielmini, 44, was jailed on charges of damaging public well-being breaking fishing laws and failing to fulfill his duty. Three police officers went to the mayor's office in the Town Hall, read him the warrant of arrest and escorted him to the local prison in an ancient castle looking over the sea.

Swedish Embassy Opened in Peking

PEKING, Nov. 29 (Reuters). Sweden opened the newest embassy in Peking today, complete with its own swimming pool and staff houses, built inside the high-walled compound shared by most diplomatic missions here. A Swedish architect combined Scandinavian and Chinese styles in the embassy, which was built by 200 Chinese workmen at a cost of almost seven million kronor (about \$16 million).

Premier Werner Hurt

HOMBURG, Germany, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Premier Pierre Werner of Luxembourg was slightly injured today in an automobile accident near here, police said. The accident involved several vehicles on the autobahn between Homburg and Saarbrücken, a city on the border with France.

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Kosygin Echoes Khrushchev

Premier Kosygin's recent speech outlining the new Soviet five-year plan recalls one of the late Nikita Khrushchev's favorite themes. Mr. Khrushchev used to boast of the rapidity with which the Communist world in general and the Soviet Union in particular would surpass economically the capitalist world in general and the United States in particular.

Back in 1959, Mr. Khrushchev gained wide attention with his prediction that by 1965 the Communist world would produce more than half the globe's industrial output, while by 1970 the Soviets would both outproduce the United States and enjoy a higher standard of living. As early as 1964 it was plain that these forecasts were far off base, and they were undoubtedly among the "subjective errors" for which Khrushchev was rewarded with political oblivion in October of that year.

Now Premier Kosygin has returned to this theme, though in characteristically more cautious fashion than his onetime superior. By 1975, the premier predicts, Soviet industrial and agricultural output will exceed

today's level of American production. Apart from the fact that this is a year of recession in which American industry and agriculture are both producing far below capacity, Premier Kosygin has one advantage as a prophet that Khrushchev never had. That advantage was suggested by Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans's presence in the Kremlin audience that heard the premier.

Mr. Stans's visit to Moscow symbolized the change in Washington's attitude toward Soviet-American trade. While Khrushchev was repeatedly rebuffed in his efforts to gain access to the latest American technology through the purchase of equipment and techniques, the Nixon administration seems prepared to let the Kosygin government raise Soviet-American trade to record levels.

We applaud the administration's new and positive approach; but there remains the question how Moscow will pay for a sharp increase in American imports. A partial answer might be large-scale American purchases of Soviet natural gas, oil and other raw materials this country needs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sex and the Single Administration

The Supreme Court spoke with one voice last week in finding constitutionally invalid an Idaho law that gave preference to men over women for appointment as administrator of a descendant's estate. The one voice was the chief justice's and what it said was expressed with admirable precision, clarity and restraint. The nub of the decision is that while "the 14th Amendment does not deny to states the power to treat different classes of persons in different ways," it does "deny to states the power to legislate that different treatment be accorded to persons placed by a statute into different classes on the basis of criteria wholly unrelated to the objective of that statute. A classification 'must be reasonable, not arbitrary, and must rest upon some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relation to the object of the legislation, so that all persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike'."

A statute favoring men over women in the administration of estates rests pretty plainly on nothing more substantial than an antique prejudice that women are intellectually inferior to men. That prejudice is a relic of the period when men were able to look upon women as one of their more valuable indoor possessions. But it became untenable about the time that women demanded, and demonstrated, an abundant capacity for economic independence.

Chief Justice Burger's opinion dealt, quite properly, only with the case before the court and dealt with it on the narrowest possible grounds. It does not in any way diminish the need for the constitutional amendment passed by the House of Representatives as-

suming full equality to women in all aspects of American life. That equality can best be established through the amendment procedure, rather than through a series of Supreme Court decisions striking down outmoded and irrational inequalities.

Sen. Sam Ervin, a gentleman of a very old school, managed to win approval by the Senate constitutional amendments subcommittee for a formulation of his own effectively scuttling the amendment approved by the House. Sen. Ervin's proposal would forbid "any legal distinction between the rights and responsibilities of male and female persons unless such distinction is based on 'physiological or functional differences' between the sexes. This is so naked a piece of nullification that it ought not to be passed by anybody old enough to be a senator. It amounts to saying that women should be treated as the equals of men except when it suits the whim or pleasure of some legislature to treat them as subordinates. One ought not to play games with the Constitution, or with the women of America, in that fashion."

Women are undoubtedly different from men. But that difference does not afford any rational basis for denying women the equal protection of the laws. Men may look upon women as they choose, individually—as sex objects, as interior decorations, as wives, mothers, co-workers, fellow-citizens. But in the United States, if the country is to remain true to itself, women must be accorded the same opportunity as men to pursue their own interests and to realize their own potentialities.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Pessimism at NATO

The pessimism that has taken root in the Atlantic world has found expression in an article by Denis Healey in the London Sunday Times. A passage of Mr. Healey's article has particularly impressed the Atlantic circles in Brussels: "If the economic crisis leads to a crisis of the alliance, West Germany will be forced to side with the United States against France, and the other European allies will do about the same. There couldn't thus be a more dangerous illusion than to imagine that the prospect of American disengagement under these circumstances will be a ferment for greater unity in Europe."

Brussels NATO circles are positive that such is also the opinion of Secretary-General Luns, who wishes for a solution before the opening of the U.S. presidential campaign because, in his opinion, Mr. Nixon will from that moment on lose all freedom to maneuver. In this connection, it is pointed out that the U.S. commitment not to reduce American forces in Europe is valid only until July, 1972.

In the heat of the election campaign and under pressure from Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Nixon might well be tempted to insist for a fairer apportionment of the defense burden. The meeting of the Group of Ten is to take place in Rome a few days before the Atlantic Council meeting. It is believed that the latter meeting is likely to be deeply influenced by the former.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

India, Pakistan and Big Powers

A full-scale armed conflict on the Indian subcontinent now can only be prevented by improvised, concerted pressure from the

three great powers, the United States, the Soviet Union and China. On this global level it would appear that the various positions are not yet so firmly defined as to make mediation impossible.

Moscow's pact with Delhi has no obstacle to an advance by Indian tanks, but in view of the Soviet Union's feud with neighboring China—which is lending its support to Pakistan—one can hardly imagine that the Kremlin has issued a blank check for an Indian blitzkrieg. As to Washington, its role in this triangular diplomacy would be at least as great, if only due to its high level of "communications capability." None of the three big powers can have an interest in being forced by an Indo-Pakistani war to make short-term decisions which would endanger the present precarious balance.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Assassination in Cairo

The murder in Cairo Sunday of Wasfi Telli, the Jordanian prime minister, will fan the embers of the Palestine guerrilla movement, damage relations between Egypt and Jordan, and set Arab nationalists in several more countries cheering at what they would regard as the end of a noted reactionary.

For most observers the murder will seem another ugly sign of the kind of romantic nationalism that has so often divided rather than united Arabs. The result is not likely to bring any credit, much less unity, to the scattered Palestinian guerrillas. Jordan as a territorial unit in the Arab world will be weaker, and King Hussein will feel less free to press on with a policy of reconciliation because of what has happened.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 25, 1896

PARIS—As had been foreseen by the authorities, there were very stormy times yesterday at Carman on the occasion of the visit of M. Jean Jaurès, the well known Socialist deputy, and his followers. A meeting of 3,000 people was held in the hall of the Chamber Syndicate, but the Socialists were unable to obtain a hearing. Finally the two factions came to blows and more than 50 arrests were made before some kind of peace was restored.

Fifty Years Ago

November 30, 1921

MOSCOW—Russia's peasants are on the way to share in directing their own affairs, and with this eventually in view, what is one to think of the new Russia's part in world affairs? Will the nation owning such rich lands, forests and mines be strong and rich? It is, of course, not possible to predict, for absolutely no one can safely say where the curve of the world's prosperity may stand in twenty or fifty or one hundred years hence.



Heart of Darkness

By Anthony Lewis

SALISBURY, Rhodesia.—It is a curious experience rereading E. M. Forster's "A Room With a View" in Africa. How remote it all seems in time and place and manner—the Edwardian English ladies seeing Florence, the currier, the English suburbs, the little social ripples. But it connects. Forster's concern, as always really, was the undeveloped heart. His heroine, Lucy Honeychurch, is surrounded by characters who fear emotion and make her suppress it; her minister, her chaplain, her cousin, her stick-line fiancé. Even her playing of Beethoven worries them with its passion. But in the end, the happy end, she breaks out and admits to herself that she loves a socially unsuitable young man. She is saved.

It has always been something of a mystery that Forster understood so well the cost to the human character of fearing passion. He had quite a cloistered life himself and only in middle age came to physical love, as it happens homosexual. But he knew that people are not whole when they deny their emotions, and that is what connects here and now.

Puritan Strain

The Puritan strain in European civilization somehow stands out, revealed, when surrounded by an alien culture. To see African men walk along the street holding hands because they are brothers or cousins is to recognize for a moment how much feeling we suppress.

In southern Africa, white societies seem impelled to tighter and tighter restraints on themselves, perhaps as part of a siege psychology. The censorship boards in South Africa and Rhodesia

exclude works not only on political but on moral grounds. You cannot bring a phonograph record of "Rats" into Rhodesia. E. M. Forster indeed applied his theme of the undeveloped heart to a colonial situation. That was "A Passage to India," one of the few novels that can be said to have had a profound political effect. It made the English feel guilty about colonialism and thus helped to bring on independence for India and other dependencies.

One contemporary writer has specifically considered the role of the divided human self, the clash between reason and emotion, in race relations. That is Laurens van der Post, the South African writer.

Van der Post argues that white men's fear and oppression of darker people reflects the repression of something inside themselves—the instinctive, the emotional, the dark Freudian unconscious. "We hate the native in ourselves," he writes. "We scorn and despise the night in which we have our being."

In "Venture to the Interior" in 1962, Van der Post told what was on the surface a story of exploration and tragedy in remote mountainous areas of what is now Malawi. But he used "interior" in two senses: He was exploring himself as well as the mountain. Along the way he mused on the limits of reason. In the last century and a half, he said, we have "talked more about reason" than ever before. But what is the result? "Cumulatively and collectively, in the grand total of all our individual lives, we have produced more unreason, bigger and fiercer wars, than any other age in history."

Has there ever been another age that has done worse things than this one, with its class hatreds, race hatreds, color prejudices, world wars and concentration camps? Has there been another age that, knowing so clearly the right things to do, has so consistently done the wrong ones?

Unhappy Observation

His unhappy observation is certainly no less true now than when he wrote, 20 years ago. Since then, to give just a few examples, the world has seen the post of hate and fear along lines of race and religion in Cyprus, Nigeria, Ireland and the Indian subcontinent.

As those examples indicate, violent expression of racial feelings is hardly a monopoly of white men. Nor is Van der Post so foolish as to suggest that. He had personal cause not to. He was in a Japanese prison camp during World War II, and he has said that he saw on the faces of the brutal prison guards an expression that he finally recognized as similar to some he had seen on his fellow South Africans: In tormenting or killing others they were trying to kill something in themselves.

Race is too complicated a subject for any one to try to understand at through a single theory. But the Forsterian insight does give us some of the truth about life in southern Africa: So long as men suppress part of themselves, they will be less than human. Or turned about: So long as they diminish the humanity of others, they will be diminished themselves; they will be less than whole.

Another Brave Bull Killed in Spain

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID.—The peremptory way in which the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco used its legal sword to kill the moderate daily Madrid showed how the government deals with any brave bull who dares to challenge its authoritarian command of Spain's narrow press arena.

The death of Madrid, however, was no stunning surprise to editors, reporters and sophisticated readers. They are quite aware of how the Ministry of Information and Tourism, which controls the press, harasses publishers and editors with phone calls and implied threats. Spanish newsmen who set out of hand can face military courts-martial, and professional tribunals which can strip them of working credentials.

In the past three years Spain has seen the death of two financially successful newspapers, *Nuevo Diario* and *Alcazar*, which, like Madrid, had a romantic fling with liberalism and had dared to print mild criticism of the Franco regime.

Both *Nuevo Diario* and *Alcazar* were taken away from their moderate editors and reporters on "technical grounds," and reappeared under new management as firm supporters of the regime—but at great cost in circulation and profits.

Nuevo Diario, in its time the most outspoken critic of the re-

gime, became the government's mouthpiece in 1970. Informed sources maintain it is controlled by Planning Minister Laureano Lopez Rodo, the government's leading technocrat and the most powerful minister after government Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco.

But *Nuevo Diario*'s readers and advertisers did not take to the change, and its circulation took a dramatic drop from more than 80,000 to less than 40,000 between 1969 and 1971. The newspaper, sources said, is also losing heavily.

The same happened to *Alcazar*, an afternoon daily. Once it was taken away from its own editors and reporters who had made it exciting with sharp labor news, circulation dropped from 104,000 to less than 30,000. Recently the newspaper could not pay its printing bill, and was saved from bankruptcy, according to press sources, by a government loan.

Laws Liked

It is likely that Madrid will reopen its doors, and undergo the same metamorphosis as *Nuevo Diario* and *Alcazar*. Its reporters and editors, however, intend to fight any change in staff and management. The paper, with a circulation of 70,000, had been profitable.

They adhere to the 1966 press law, which theoretically abolished the rigid censorship Franco

established in 1938 during the civil war. The 1966 press law also theoretically established a measure of press freedom.

Spanish editors had welcomed the 1966 law because it gave them the chance to show that lively newspapers, which indulged in mild criticism of the regime, could succeed financially and survive without government subsidies. They made market studies which showed these independent newspapers like *Nuevo Diario*, *Alcazar* and *Madrid* could grow in circulation at the rate of 10 percent a year.

But the government cut them down just as they were beginning to prove that a relatively free press was accepted by both the advertisers and the readers. Informed sources have reported that neither Carrero Blanco nor Lopez Rodo like the idea of a money-making press which feels free to be mildly critical of government policies.

They seem to prefer the grab and doctrinaire reporting of the majority of Spain's newspapers, some 44 of which are run by the National Movement, Spain's only legal political party, which seized them from Republican sympathizers just after the 1936-39 civil war.

All these newspapers—including *Arriba* in Madrid—are reported to be losing money heavily, and survive only because of large government subsidies.

Bernard Levin

From London:

If Mr. Heath wants to be returned at the next general election, he has got to get that unemployment figure down and keep it down.

LONDON.—The unemployment figures in Britain are recorded and released monthly; the latest tally has just been published. It shows that unemployment, at just under one million, is now running at the highest rate since well before World War II broke out. It is true that in the famous Beveridge report, which came out just before the end of the war and laid the foundations of the modern welfare state in Britain, a figure of 4 percent of the labor force out of work at any one time (provided nobody was out of work for long periods) was considered acceptable, as providing the degree of flexibility in the economy without which it could not function at top efficiency, and it is true that even the shocking figure of a million jobs still does not represent as much as 4 percent of the total employable population; but the fact is, Beveridge's figure has long since been abandoned, whatever the cost in impaired economic efficiency. Ever since the Attlee government in the immediate postwar world set as its chief aim the maintenance of full employment, every government has followed suit. Some have succeeded more than others; but no politician in senior office or hoping for it has dared to say that there are more important things than full employment.

down version of the total economic picture. In fact, the economic picture has been advocating for years) could, in the end and after much suffering, produce a economy that produced increased benefits—including full employment—for all. It might take long time, but it might work.

Little Time

But time is what the government does not have. For one great truth about the political attitude to peacetime full employment ever since it was taken to all intents and purposes a quarter of a century ago is that a government which is not prepared to make a commitment to it, even if it is only a commitment that must go, we get into the Common Market, even if the Northern Ireland problem is solved; even if weather stays fine all year round. Mr. Heath wants to be returned at the next general election, he has got to get that unemployment figure down and keep it down. (Actually, this is one thing that could possibly save him even without the success; if the Labor party continues on its hell-bent path to total fragmentation and fraternal warfare, Mr. Heath would probably win anyway. But would be a big gamble.)

New Policies

This, however, is the first government which has deliberately struck out for new policies, which inevitably entail the creation of unemployment as a figure far higher than any previously considered acceptable. (For not only is the present level the highest for over 30 years; the time a high level has persisted is far longer than any in the same period—hitherto, periods of high unemployment have been short.) Mr. Heath began by dismantling a whole series of devices designed to help achieve the generally agreed aim; systems of special help for those regions with particularly big unemployment figures have been reduced, the Industrial Reorganization Commission, which was intended to help ensure that industry was more readily enabled to offer employment, has been wound up, and the Heath policy of refusing to bail out and shore up collapsing firms and groups, even at the risk of rising unemployment, has proceeded. Of course, it might work. Such a policy is a very much watered-

Letters

U.S. Vietnam Policy

Once again the New York Times has adhered to its irrational anti-administration posture with utter disregard for the realities of the present situation in Vietnam (NYT, 18 Nov.).

While recognizing the need for counterproposal, the NYT's editors fail to realize that it takes two to compromise; for the United States to pack it in and capitulate to every North Vietnamese "demand" would be fatal not only for the U.S. position in the eyes of its allies but also for the hundreds of thousands of loyal and trustworthy South Vietnamese who would be slaughtered or imprisoned by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong as they won at the "negotiating" table what they had failed to win in 12 long years of warfare.

The North Vietnamese rationale at Paris is quite clear: In negotiations, the side less impleable in its demands will be forced to give way. Thus, the North Vietnamese posture is, and has always been, totally divorced from any shred of reasonableness or justification; even though its position in South Vietnam has become increasingly dogmatic and assertive. In short, they are bluffing, as any good American poker player immediately recognizes.

The fact of the matter is clear. Ever since 1954, the North Vietnamese leaders have proclaimed their aim of invading and conquering the neighboring Republic

of Vietnam. Six have been complete. On the other, United States has clear its intention, a North Vietnamese, the South, and, if United States has its most successful.

CHARLES H. STYPER

Oxford, England.

Ashamed of Meany

I have just finished reading your headline story in the NY of Nov. 20-21, regarding Mr. Nixon's speech before the AFT-CIO Convention in Florida.

As an American, I am angry and ashamed at Mr. Meany's conduct and that of his union. I do not question Mr. Meany's right to disagree with Mr. Nixon's economic plan; however, the office of the President of the United States demands certain courtesies and respect, and it is a shame, if not a disgrace, that a man of Mr. Meany's position would stoop to such a tactic. As to the one union official who was quoted as saying, "What good enough for George Meany, good enough for Richard Nixon"—when Mr. Meany has the responsibilities, obligations and pressures of the office of the President, then I will be inclined to agree.

Is there any wonder that foreign nations are losing respect for our country when conduct of this nature is called for by prominent citizens?

WILLIAM M. HUGHES

Barcelona.

[illegible]

All of these Debentures have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

7¾% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1986

Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by:

Interest is payable annually on November 15, commencing in 1972.

JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY

BARING BROTHERS & CO.,

November 29, 1971.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

8¾% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by

(Parent Company of Mount Isa Mines Limited, an Australian Company)

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Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Andreasz Bank A/S	Arnold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Bache & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
Beier Securities Corporation	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG/Crédit Lyonnais	Bank Moss & Hope N.V.
Bank of New South Wales	Banque Trust International	Bankhaus Herzmann Lampe	Banque Hyth & Cie	Banque de Bruxelles, S.A.
Banque Européenne de Tokyo	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Générale de Luxembourg S.A.		Banque de l'Indochine
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Lambert S.C.S.	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neufves, Schlumberger, Mallet	
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.	Banque Rothschild	Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines	
Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque de l'Union Parisienne	Baring Brothers & Co., <i>Limited</i>	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.	Bergens Privatbank	Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft—Frankfurter Bank	Berkhardt & Co.	Cambay Bank & Co. A/S
Capital International <i>Limited</i>	Cazenove & Co.	"La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.	Christiani Bank & Kreditkasse	Continental Bank S.A.
Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) <i>Limited</i>	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Credito Italiano
Den Danske Landmandsbank	The Daiwa Securities Co.	Richard Dams & Co. <i>Bankiers</i>	Deutsche Bank <i>Aktien-gesellschaft</i>	Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	The Dominion Securities Corporation	Dresdner Bank <i>Aktiengesellschaft</i>	Edicentro S.p.A.	Efectenbank-Warburg
Euramerica Financiera Internacional S.p.A.	FNCE Eurosecurities S.A.	Fellebankens A/S	Financor	Fleming, Smet, Brown Brothers <i>Limited</i>
Antony Gibbs and Sons Ltd.	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Grosvendels Inc.	Hambros Bank <i>Limited</i>	R. Henriques jr. <i>Bankers</i>
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Jardine Fleming & Company <i>Limited</i>	Kauzalls-Oraks-Pundoli	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Kjøbenhavn Handelsbank
Kleinwort, Benson	Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise	Kahn, Loeb & Co. International	Kuwait Instrument Company S.A.R.L.
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Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith <i>Securities Underwriter Limited</i>	Model, Roland & Co., Inc.	Samuel Montagu & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Morgan & Co International S.A.	Morgan Grenfell & Co. <i>Bankers</i>
The Nikkei Securities Co.	Nomura Securities International, Inc.	Nordiska Föreningsbanken Ab	Den norske Creditbank	Peterbroeck, Van Campenhouet Securities <i>Bank Agents</i>
Pierzen, Helling & Pierson	Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn <i>Aktiebank</i>	N. M. Rothschild & Sons	Salomon Brothers	Schoeller & Co.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Silanderiavien Bankom	Smith, Barney & Co.	Società Finanziaria Assicurativa S.p.A. <i>(Gruppo R.A.S.)</i>	Società Generale
Stockholms Enskilda Bank	Strauss, Turinelli & Co.	Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) <i>Limited</i>	Tindivanet
Ultratin International Corporation	Vereinsbank in Hanau	S. G. Warburg & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Westdeutsche Landesbank <i>Gesellschaft</i>	Wood Gundy <i>Bankers</i>
				Yamaichi Securities Company of Yok. Park Inc.

Surplus Germany in Month to 13 Billion

10 Months

GEN. West Germany, P-DJ.—West Germany's trade surplus widened to 13 billion deutsche marks in October, compared with 12.5 billion in September, according to preliminary statistics of the Federal Statistical Office.

For 10 months of 1971, the trade surplus widened to 128.5 billion marks, or 12.85 percent above the 113.5 billion marks of the same period last year.

The surplus, balanced after service payments, is a preliminary estimate of 500 million marks, compared with 400 million marks a year earlier, preliminary 10-month surplus was 200 million marks versus 1.4 billion marks in 1970 period, the office reports.

Exports totaled 118.4 billion marks, up from 117.7 billion in the 10-month period ended in 1970, while imports totaled 105.4 billion marks, up from 105.1 billion in the 10-month period ended in 1970.

Billion Goof and Clerks Money Rates

GEN. Nov. 29 (AP).—A billion dollar error by the Federal Reserve Bank today in the government market for Treasury bills was the result of a clerical mistake.

The error was \$400 million in the results of the sale, when there was a clerical error in the Treasury's bid for the bills.

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EEC Currency Union Bruited Again

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS (NYT).—A currency union is once again being talked up in the Common Market.

Last February the six member states agreed to an ambitious project to lock their currencies into a single unit by 1980. Then the dollar crisis hit, and the plans were shelved.

France and West Germany, for political as well as psychological reasons, could not reach a meeting of minds on the way to respond.

The Germans floated the mark, and wanted their partners to float too. The French would have none of this—they had no desire to tie the franc to the mark's fate—and began setting up a shield of controls to keep out unwanted dollars.

Now the Germans have had to back down a little. The upward move of the floating mark got too high. Businessmen, sensing a recession, began trying that the higher valued mark was pricing them out of world markets. So the Bundesbank stepped in with the "dirty" float, meaning that it once again began intervening in the exchange markets to control the mark's rate.

The Germans now want to come back to a fixed rate system, at least inside the Common Market, and Paris and Bonn are believed to be close to agreement on what the franc-mark relationship should be in any realignment. The figure that has been mentioned most is a 7 percent spread.

All this makes it easier to put the monetary union plans back on the track.

Chancellor Willy Brandt is coming here on Dec. 3 to see President Georges Pompidou, and the rumor is that the two men will have monetary union uppermost in their thoughts.

Of course, they will also be considering the results of the coming round of crucial monetary talks in Rome with the United States.

If a general realignment package can be agreed upon at the Rome meeting, it would be easier to move ahead with the zonal currency merger.

Some basic issues are involved. The functioning of the community as a single market for agriculture and industry is not compatible with significant and continual variations in the currencies of the member states. Therefore, in the view of many, the issue becomes an either-or proposition. Either France, Germany and the four other states in the bloc turn resolutely in the direction of monetary unification, or they abandon the community.

Europe at Crossroads

A paper released this weekend by the Atlantic Institute, a research group funded by the Ford Foundation, sees Europe at the crossroads.

"If the Europeans are incapable of showing a common front to their external problems," says the author, Belgian banker Louis Camu, "the crisis will have split them so widely that the establishment of the (monetary) union will be seriously, if not indefinitely, postponed."

"And yet the crisis itself," he continues, "affords an opportunity for rapid progress in integration."

Briefly stated, the project for currency unification involves the gradual locking of the exchange rates, making them jointly flexible against the dollar, establishment of a central bank reserve fund to help the weaker currencies in the zone, enforcement of common regulations controlling short-term capital movements and a common program against inflation.

Russians Set Natural Gas Expansion Plans

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has announced an ambitious program of expansion of its natural gas industry that may ultimately have a significant impact on the growth of Soviet-U.S. trade.

The Minister of the Natural Gas Industry, Alexei K. Kortunov, speaking in the debate on the new five-year plan in the Supreme Soviet (parliament), said that 85,000 miles of pipeline would be added to the Soviet Union's gas network by the end of 1975. The country now has 40,000 miles of transmission mains.

Most of the new pipelines, some with extra-large diameters of up to 56 inches, are to be laid from vast reserves being developed in northwest Siberia and central Asia to the great manufacturing centers of European Russia, with ultimate extensions to Western Europe.

The United States, plagued by an increasingly strained energy supply, has been studying the prospect of importing liquefied natural gas by tanker as one way of alleviating a potential shortfall in domestic supplies.

Shipments from Africa. Such importation appears to be a viable alternative source both because of the development of the necessary technology in recent years and because of the rising natural gas prices in East Coast markets.

Plans are already far advanced

U.S. to Study Participation

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said today he had discussed the participation of U.S. firms in developing Soviet natural gas resources and possible shipment of liquid gas to the United States during talks with Soviet officials here.

"I informed (the officials) that I hadn't come to negotiate on this or any other specific industry matter, but I indicated that the U.S. government approved further study of this project so that full technical and commercial details can be presented for careful consideration," Mr. Stans said in a statement issued by his spokesman.

Mr. Stans is on a 10-day visit here to explore the possibilities of increased bilateral trade.

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ).—The recent U.S. coal strike has created critically low fuel supplies at 60 electric power plants, the Federal Power Commission (FPC) reported today.

Coal stocks at some locations are so low that serious shortages of electricity could occur in some areas of coal production and deliveries cannot be maintained at a sufficiently high rate to compensate for the low stockpiles, the commission said in a report on the electric supply outlook. The plants were not identified.

The report indicated that, overall, the nation's power system is in slightly better shape to meet winter demands than a year ago. Generating capacity in five of the six general regions of the country has improved. The other region, the east-central, has maintained an adequate winter reserve, it said.

The FPC said overall winter demand for electricity has risen an estimated 7.4 percent from last year to an expected peak level of 276,000 megawatts. Generating capacity is up 8.4 percent to 351,000 megawatts.

The estimate came from vice-president Denaro Takahashi, who said estimated sales were up 10 percent to a record 405 billion yen from the 341.8 billion in the previous six months.

Mr. Takahashi said Matsushita had so far suffered little from the domestic recession and the international currency crisis, although reduced profit in the current six months was inevitable.

L.M. Ericsson

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—Telefon L.M. Ericsson group profit, before tax and other allocations, dipped 2.5 percent in the first nine months this year, the telecommunications equipment producer reported over the weekend.

The company said pre-tax profit was 271 million kronor, down from 273 million kronor in the same period last year.

Sales, however, increased 20.8 percent to 2.48 billion kronor.

produced seven trillion cubic feet, or about a third of the U.S. level. Although estimates of natural gas reserves tend to vary widely, the Soviet Union already claims 560 trillion cubic feet as a result of an intensive exploration effort in recent years.

This is about double the proved U.S. reserve estimate calculated by the American Gas Association. U.S. natural gas demand has been growing more rapidly than new proved reserves, and there is increasing concern about finding alternative sources of supply.

These include gas from coal and oil shale, the importation of natural gas by pipeline from Canada, and the importation of liquefied natural gas from overseas.

Those who favor development of synthetic gas from oil shale deposits in the United States warn against the security risk involved in excessive dependence on foreign supplies, particularly those of the Soviet Union.

Fuel Supplies Low

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Bear Signal Seen in Rising Reoffer Sales

Secondary Issues in '71
At Near-Record Rate

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ).—The increase of secondary stock issues offered since April indicates that the stock market is in a major bear phase, Barron's Financial Weekly reports today.

A secondary offering is the sale through an underwriter of a large block of previously issued stock. It thus bypasses the exchange floor and the difficulties its size would pose there. Owing to its size, the prospective seller can be expected to have a thorough knowledge of the company and an insight into the intrinsic value of its stock. Some analysts have long suspected that when this class of knowledgeable investor begins swapping large blocks of stock for cash, these issues, as well as the market in general, are fully priced.

Offers Up Steeply

Secondaries have been offered at a near-record rate so far this year. The Securities & Exchange Commission reports that in the first half (latest figures available) 108, amounting to \$1.15 billion, were completed, compared with 31 worth \$205.8 million a year earlier. The first-half figures were double the totals for all of 1970.

The negative impact of an increasing number of secondaries on stock price levels, the so-called secondary syndrome, is commonly explained in two ways: Secondaries contribute directly to the supply of stock available, and a large number of such offerings may indicate a shift in preference away from stock and into cash, a trend that will ultimately result in depressed demand.

Reliable Indicator

A systematic study of secondary activity over the past 11 years offers evidence that it does indeed relate to future market trends.

An analysis of the moving monthly averages for both the number of secondaries issued and their total value has shown each to display a good lead relationship to major stock price trends. However, the average number of secondaries offered consistently proved to be a more reliable indicator than did the total value concept.

Building upon this, an optimal investment strategy was developed from the historical relation between the number offered and subsequent market trends. It indicated a selling point when a three-month moving average rose above 24 offerings per month and a buying area when they fell below eight.

These indicators have proved remarkably accurate in forecasting the major bull and bear markets of the past decade.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Nov. 29, '71	Previous
Ster. (8 per cent)	2.4275	2.4275
Belgian franc	46 17-19	46 10-12
Deutsche mark	2.3100	2.3115
Fr. S. Fr.	5.418-435	5.424-435
Guilts	3.3915	3.39075
Swiss franc	3.6525-35	3.6525-40
Yen	227.30	227.35

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent thereof, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending May 31, 1972 as 7 7/8 percent annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 4.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Fiscal Agent

DATED: November 30, 1971.

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N.Y. Prices Surge on Broad Front

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT).—The stock market rally continued in high gear on the New York Stock Exchange today as prices swept upward in the heaviest trading since the August surge that was ignited by President Nixon's speech announcing his new economic policy.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 13 1/4 to 823.73, on top of the 17.96 advance it posted on Friday, when the market staged a surprising post-Thanksgiving rally.

The average got off to an early advance of more than 14 points today, rechecked in mid-session, then rallied again in late trading. Prices softened a bit toward the close.

Volume, meanwhile, ballooned to 18.91 million shares, the highest since the turnover of 30.63 million shares on Aug. 19. On Friday, when semi-holiday conditions prevailed at many financial institutions, turnover was 10.87 million.

A number of large-block trades from institutional investors contributed to the increase in trading. Some brokers also reported increased activity by smaller investors.

Optimism on G-10 Seen Market Aid

"I did more trades today than I did all last week," one midtown broker reported. Another commented: "There's plenty of money around and people will buy if they can see a little rainbow."

While some market analysts were uncertain about reasons for the sudden turnaround, others pointed to growing optimism about the outcome of the monetary negotiations in Rome this week and Friday's report showing a rise in leading economic indicators in October.

Rebound Theory

Other analysts favored the technical-rebound theory. At last week's low, they noted, the Dow had lost one half of the gain it made from the May, 1970, low of 631.16 to the April, 1971, high of 850.82.

A major contrary element in the market today was Sears, Roebuck, which tumbled 1 1/4 to 83 3/4, on trades of 584,300 shares. The giant retailer's stock rose 3 3/8 on Friday.

Procter & Gamble, which had been posting a steady stream of

1971 highs, yielded 1 7/8, to 72, on trades of 26,000 shares.

Airline stocks received a mid-session fillip from news that the Civil Aeronautics Board had revoked its price stabilization order of Aug. 17 and would accept applications for rate increases.

Actively traded Trans World Airlines rose 2 3/4. Also rising were: American Airlines, up 1 5/8 to 37 7/8, Eastern, 1 1/8, to 17 7/8, National, 1 3/4, to 30 3/8, UAL, 1 1/4 to 39 1/2, Pan American, 7/8 to 12 1/2, and Braniff, 3/8 to 14 5/8.

Glamour shared in the market surge as well as the blue chips. Bausch & Lomb rose 1 3/4 to 148, Corning Glass gained 3/4 to 170, Memorex increased 1 5/8 to 24, Xerox up 1/2 to 111. Surges up 3 to 132 1/4, IBM gained 2 1/2 to 302 1/4, and Natoms up 3 1/4 to 55 1/8.

On the American Exchange, the index closed at 23.98 up 30 cents. Advances led declines 823 to 174 with 201 stocks unchanged. Volume was 4,374,000.

TWA warrants was most active, up 1 3/8 to 24 1/8. Also active was Syntex, up 2 1/4 to 79 1/8. Asaram Oil remained on the active list, closing at 14 3/4 up 3/8.

On the bond market Corporate bond prices drifted on a lack of activity to close at their lows, off 1/4 point. Government coupons eased mid-day from fractional opening gains but firmed late in the session on reports of Federal Reserve coupon purchases.

Machine Tool Orders Lag

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT).—Orders, backlogs and shipments of machine tools through October were behind year-ago levels, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported over the weekend.

The trade association placed October orders for the key capital goods at \$66.6 million against \$75.25 million in September and \$75.05 million in October, 1970. Orders for the first 10 months totaled \$623.1 million, down from the \$604.35 million booked in the first 10 months of 1970. This represented a decline of 9 percent in domestic business and a drop of 34 percent in foreign orders.

The Machinery Dealers' National Association also reported a decline in October sales of used machine tools. This group said that sales trailed the September level by less than 1 percent but remained 7 percent lower than the 1970 month. It added that inventories of used machines were 5.4 percent higher than a year ago.

Total shipments of new machine tools in October were valued at \$75.85 million against \$80.8 million in September and \$106.3 million in October, 1970. Industry shipments for the year to date reached \$525 million, or 33 percent lower than the \$1.23 billion total in the first 10 months of 1970.

Bermuda— the base for international banking

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High, Low, Div. in \$					Sta. 1000s, First, High Low Last, Crge					Net					High, Low, Div. in \$					Sta. 1000s, First, High Low Last, Crge					Net					
8%	3%	Arwood Co	4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4	4	4	4	1/4	7 1/4	3%	De Jor A	12 1/2	4	4 1/4	3%	4 1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	4%	Bedford Sys	72 1/2	4%	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

[illegible]

**RIP
KIRBY**



By Alan Truscott

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ASOR	SWELL	SWAN
COKE	POLITO	TELE
HARBO	ILLED	EST
ERASER	AUGRAM	ILL
HEEP EAVIE		
LABAN	BER	TERPS
ADEN	EDGARS	MOT
YANK	EAGLE	FEAL
AGE	ENTAIL	ORCH
NEDDY	INN	GUSH
IORS GAIL		
SOCRATES	NOESIS	
ANTA	EGGAND	ARIT
STUD	NITRE	UVIET
SOSO	OSSIE	PIST

DENNIS THE MENACE



THEY WERE DOIN' A LOT OF MEOWIN', BUT THEY DON'T SEEM TO BE HUNGRY."

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YORAF © 1971 by The Chicago Tribune

REUIN 11-70

HE'S DEFINITELY NOT HIMSELF WHEN WORKING.

SWEENT Now arrange the circled letters

TO FORM THE SURPRISE ANSWER, AS SUGGESTED BY THE ABOVE CARTOON.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | **Jumbles: CYNIC YOKEL FOURTH LAXITY**
Answer: Dead to the world—EXTINCT

SIGMUND FREUD

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

By Denis Donoghue. Viking, 160 pp. Hardcover, \$6.95; paper, \$2.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

FREUD the father of psycho-analysis and Yeats the Irish poet; the connection between the two seems tenuous at first. Yet among the many virtues of Viking Press's *Modern Masters* series, under the editorship of the English critic Frank Kermode, is that it brings such disparate figures into phase with each other, as well as in tune with modern thought. So by reading these two latest volumes in the series side by side, we can apprehend a significant conflict of ideas. For as Richard Wilhelm—Grote Professor of the Philosophy of Mind and Logic at University College, London—says in his introduction, the Viennese doctor emerges more forcefully than ever as the skeptical determinist. Whereas in Prof. Denis Donoghue's brilliant study of Yeats we see the idealist and the follower of Schopenhauer, Kermode's question was to affirm the truths arrived at by the romantic imagination.

Indeed, the contrast between the two figures is even more symmetrical. As Prof. Wolfheim makes clear in his explication of Freud's little-known, uncompleted study, "Project for a Scientific Psychology" (1895), Freud always felt bound to proceed from the physical base of mental activities; and since the physical basis of man's mind was understood at the end of the 19th century (as it still is not), he felt he had to construct a theoretical model before he could speculate on its activities. Whereas by contrast, Yeats proceeded from the Self to the Other: According to Prof. Donoghue, his most significant accomplishment was to create a new world by achieving his own "transcendentalism with man could never know."

This accomplishment, as I've already noted, can be seen at quite the opposite of Freud's. The two books need not be read together, but viewed alongside each other they dramatize a critical dilemma of modern thought—whether it is worthwhile for mankind to commit itself to the negative, destructive, and perhaps even more productive to face what lies outside, as Jacques Monod so eloquently pleads in his recent "Chance and Necessity." It is probably a moot, philosophical question, since few of us have a choice. We are, or must be, drawn from the lives of Freud and Yeats: both men died (in 1938) holding equally pessimistic views of the future. Still, it is enlightening to compare the two men in such a light. The fact that we can do so with these two compact volumes reflects all the more credit on Mr. Kermode's valuable series.

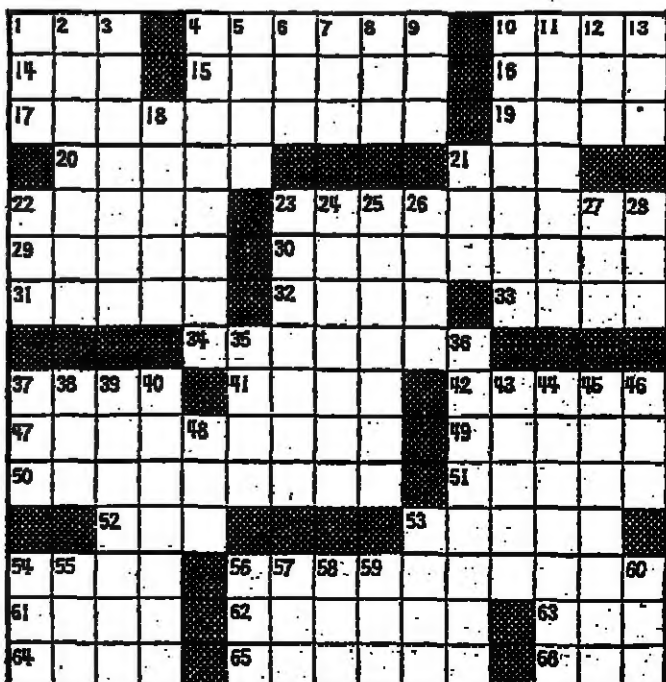
the record, Prof. Wollheim has left himself no room whatsoever to evaluate Freud's significance.

CROSSWORD _____ By Will Weng

-By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Times of day.	52 Benchwarmer	18 Patisserie item
4 Kind of	53 Place for a statue	21 Oozy place
numerals	54 Door part	22 Initial trio
10 Physician's	56 Gourmands or	23 Subcontracting
concern: Abbr.	61 Seduoin	24 Blow up
14 Man in blue	headcord	25 Glove man
15 Fabric for	62 Happen	26 Faroe judge
"School Days"	63 Ms. men	27 Reining
queen	64 Dwindle	28 Compass
16 Feminine ending	65 Hank Aaron,	reading
17 Writes reviews	et al.	35 Israeli statesman
19 Sanctified	66 Spanish article	36 Seeks to learn
20 Battery part		37 Infamy:men:
21 In trim		Abbr.
22 Prevent	DOWN	38 Kind of room
23 White House	1 Grammar case:	39 Stroke, for one
name	Abbr.	40 Bother
29 Please, in Bonn	2 Euro's region	41 Sawtooth
30 Kind of paper	3 Handicraft	44 Rurounian king
31 Instances	4 Chemical	45 Things to be
32 Cordoon —	moment of truth	taken out
33 Flooring	5 Competition	46 Mid season
34 Opera's Renata	6 Muhammad of	48 Difficulty
37 Horse race	ring	53 In the buff
41 Smece or snow	7 Show —	54 Yalk away
42 — plume	8 The rocks	55 Turkish leader
47 Switch about	9 Fenix: Abbr.	56 Reflux
49 Unobtrusive	10 17 Though	57 Call
50 Wheddier	11 Lenin's old part-	58 Not mil.
	ner: Var.	60 Draft HQ
	12 Zero	



هكذا من الأجل

